

# COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS

## Blind Spots

by Warnett Kennedy

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"Canada has a blind spot", someone said to me the other day; and, ever since, I've been thinking about his remark. Actually, what he said was: "Canada's blind spot is her lack of planning." At the time, we were talking about the layout of residential subdivision.

Right away, it occurred to me to look up the Massey Report and I was startled to find complete confirmation. Under the heading "Architecture and Planning", it said: "In general, ignorance, even of their existence, is widespread." The Report then goes on to say: "Of the importance of the newer art of town planning, Canadians, it seems, are for the most part still unaware."

Now, put this statement alongside the report of a speech by the Honourable R. H. Winters, Federal Minister of Public Works, in which he forecast expenditures on new housing and new land for homes over the next twenty years. Can you imagine the figure? It was **TWENTY-FIVE BILLION DOLLARS**. And, extra to that figure, money for roads, water and sewage amounting to **TWO BILLION DOLLARS**. Now, the thought which struck me was the accuracy of the figures doesn't really matter. A child can see that they will be fabulous anyway. And twenty years, to a Town Planner, really means "to-morrow". Here, surely, is an issue which is of first importance to every administrator, whether national, provincial or municipal.

But I don't want to talk about the primary economic factors which determine good planning — not because of any lack of realisation of their importance, but because the man who builds a house in a new subdivision experiences planning, or the lack of it, not through a studying of economics, not through listening to the jargon of planners, but by having to live inside the subdivision.

Just before building his house, he saw in his mind's eye a dream home nestling comfortably in a charming group of homes, with beautiful terraced lawns, a background of tall trees, a distant view, and alongside his home, a spanking new car on a black-topped driveway. The vision was like one of those glossy coloured advertisements.

What went wrong? Maybe he got the new car but, somehow, between dream and reality, a whole series of things went wrong — events over which he had no control because they lay outside his lot boundary. For example, acres of adjoining ground were scraped bald of trees and shrubbery; the power poles had their wire entrails draped along the front sidewalk; and the house across the road blocked the distant view from his picture window. And the well-meaning estate developer, in his zeal for variety at any cost, painted all the houses in fluorescent colours, turning the whole subdivision into a kind of Disneyland.

(See page two)



# A SOUND INVESTMENT FOR HALIFAX

## Proposed Housing Project

A Report Prepared by  
the Halifax-Dartmouth Metropolitan Branch,  
Community Planning Association of Canada,  
R. D. Mussett, Chairman

For several decades, the citizens of Halifax have been increasingly concerned about the housing conditions in its blighted areas. These conditions were officially recognized in the Halifax Master Plan Report of 1945 which described 160 acres of city housing as "definitely blighted" and pointed specifically to the North Park, Cornwallis, Gottingen and Cogswell Street area as "sub-standard". It recommended that the City launch a redevelopment and housing program "with the least possible delay!"

Last June, Mayor Kitz appointed a Citizens' Advisory Committee to study housing conditions in Halifax and to recommend to the City Council a housing program. After six months' intensive study, including a detailed survey of housing conditions in 56 city blocks, carried out by City Officials and their staffs, it was evident that sub-standard housing conditions continued to be widespread in Halifax.

After a most careful examination of the survey data for all six areas in the survey district, City Officials, the Citizen's Advisory Committee, and members of the Slum Clearance and Public Housing Committee of the City Council have all agreed unanimously that the first area to be redeveloped should be that bounded by North Park, Cornwallis, Gottingen and Cogswell Streets.

**If the City Council decides to carry out this program, what would be the advantages to the citizens who are now living in the area to be redeveloped?**

(1) They would have the opportunity to live in the new modern housing, free from the overcrowding, poor sanitation, structural deficiencies and fire hazards which mar, to some degree, all present structures in that area. The survey found that not a single dwelling in the seven blocks rated "good" on all of these vital points; and more than 60% were rated "poor" on an overall basis.

(2) The rents would be geared to income and subsidized where necessary, in order to make it possible for the residents of the area to live in the new housing, which is also so conveniently located near the centres of employment. (It is of interest to note that subsidized housing schemes where rents are paid according to income have already been built in Moose Jaw, Port Arthur, Toronto, St. John, N.B. and St. John's, Newfoundland, and applied for in Montreal).

(3) The residents of the area would have first priority to occupy the new housing.

(4) Owners of buildings acquired by the city for the project would be fully compensated.

The people in the redevelopment area would no longer suffer from the dreary substandard living conditions, which in themselves are very expensive to the tenants,

not only financially, but also in personal health and welfare.

For these reasons alone the scheme is good business for Halifax; but let us look at the other side of the picture. **How will the rest of the citizens of Halifax be affected?**

**(1) Halifax taxpayers would no longer be subsidizing the substandard housing in this blighted district, as they now do in all substandard areas.** On the one hand, the per capita city tax revenue from these blocks is far less than from "typical" residential sections of the city, as the Master Plan report showed conclusively in respect to these particular seven blocks.

On the other hand, blighted areas are a costly drain on city health, welfare, fire protection, and other services, out of all proportion to their size and population.

By actual count over a five year period, the fire department is called out for fires nineteen as many times for the above designated seven block area as for most other typical residential districts in Halifax.

This same "drain" is also true of city health and welfare cost. Miss Shand, Executive Secretary of the Halifax Welfare Council, points out that "according to reports received from our local social and health agencies the major part of their work lies in the centre of the city. Communicable diseases, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, scabies, impetigo, and poor nutrition all have the highest incidence in the blighted areas. Our health organization has told us that such bad health conditions in children as colds, running ears, and rheumatic hearts are much more prevalent in districts with substandard housing."

Just how costly this is to all Halifax taxpayers is indicated by the annual City Health and Welfare Budget of \$1,300,000. This budget includes an amount of \$225,000 for hospitalization for indigent persons; \$93,000 for truant and neglected children; and approximately \$225,000 for the infectious disease and tuberculosis hospitals. Substandard housing increases these expenditures. Experience with similar projects in many cities shows that proper housing reduces these costs to the city taxpayer.

**(2) This seven block area if redeveloped, would also pay more tax money into city revenues.** The Regent Park North Project in Toronto occupies an area which, before the development started in 1947, earned that City only \$36,100 in taxes. At that time it was costing the City about \$91,000 a year for essential services. The Housing Authority now pays full taxes on the land and buildings in the area. Amazing as it may seem, this public housing development earned the City \$130,000 in taxes



But let's be fair to the developer. Almost all the practical points were handled well, but still the whole development looks ragged. Surely, it is the job of some one person to see it all beforehand in his mind's eye, to keep it coordinated. Perhaps this is one of the blind spots — this lack of over-all design.

Those who live in new subdivisions should walk out to their front gates and take a good look around with eyes wide open and inspect the districts in which they have chosen to live, perhaps for the rest of their lives. What they see may be good or bad. Whichever it is, it may be the environment which is destined to make the deepest impression on the minds of their children.

Maybe the planner, if there were a trained planner on the job, had a blind spot himself. Maybe he only had a helicopter's-eye-view of the project, a neat pattern of roads on paper, forgetting entirely that we see things from a human-eye level — that we walk or drive into a subdivision. What we, in fact, see is a moving silhouette of house groupings and trees and one section of road at a time — not a jigsaw of legal lot boundaries.

Surely, another blind spot is the tendency of officials to assume that the charm and imagination which we all seek can be compressed into a booklet of regulations. Charm never has been codified. There can be no substitute for the trained imagination of the designer-planner, as he moves across the terrain, taking advantage of every natural feature, relating each house to the group, composing the picture as he works from acre to acre. He knows that, if we have to break away from our standardised lives, he must help. He must make sure that every single home makes full use of whatever God-given special features of landscape help to distinguish it from its neighbours. The time taken to design in this way is but a brief fraction of the succession of years and decades during which someone has to live on this spot. The flavour of a district is frighteningly permanent. You can't backtrack on planning.

Now, I was amused to find the editor of a building journal writing recently about "Too much long hair in planning." I suppose that the kind of design which we are discussing — planning as an art as well as a science — was what he had in mind. It made me smile, because the real trouble with subdivision planning in Canada today is the almost complete lack of so-called "long-hair planning". All we get is crew-cut. Beady-eyed, efficient men are everywhere, hustling and bustling and busily bulldozing their way to success and, incidentally, setting the pattern for your life and mine. They don't seem to care how that \$25 billion is spent, provided it is spent — but fast.

Now, don't get me wrong on this. I'm not getting at estate developers. In "Ye Bad Olde Days", the developer was almost always seen by the public as something of a stage villain, a sort of Jasper Murgleshaw who played tricks with the family mortgage and then, at the slightest default, threw his victims

out into the snow. That picture, thank goodness, has entirely changed. A good National Housing Act protects everyone and encourages developers to act with bold enlightenment. Many of them are coming to see that commonsense and goodwill are not enough. There must also be know-how and imagination. Without it, our suburbs may continue to sprawl across the good earth, creating miles upon miles of subdivision. As individuals, we may be able to pay for improvements *within our own lot boundaries*, but we have to holler *in public* for good planning.

If lack of planning is being overlooked on our own doorsteps, how much more difficult is it going to be to focus public attention upon the planning of whole new towns. Already they are sprouting all over Canada. They are almost, one might say, assembly-line products. So many are based upon formulae of planning which are fashionable today. But people are discovering that life within these textbook towns can still be arid, tasteless and commonplace.

Fast-growing countries are allowed to make mistakes; but surely lack of planning should not be one of them. Planning is not a pioneering field and the knowledge of what *can* be done is known throughout the civilized world. No praise is too high for the work of the Community Planning Association of Canada, which exists to spread this knowledge. We are all somewhat hypnotised by the magnificent future which lies before us here in Canada, but, while we allow ourselves so readily to be dazzled by trans-Continental pipelines and fabulous power dams and expanding markets, we have still to create and maintain as an ideal the building of fine and beautiful cities.

On a business trip through Eastern Canada recently, I was struck by the number of businessmen and officials who described their home town as "the fastest-growing community in Canada". Never did they boast of fine planning or beautiful buildings. One might have thought that beauty resides only in the mountains, lakes and forests.

If we are to struggle out of our predicament, we must jog our legislators into an awareness of the need for planning. Happily, schools of architecture and community planning are now operating in harness. Professional Institutes of Planners are forming in some of the provinces. Trained men are becoming available. But, in spite of these encouraging signs, the Massey Report failed to mention one startling fact — that, in Canada today, anyone — I repeat anyone — whether qualified, unqualified, or only half-baked, can set himself up to practise the profession of Town Planning. Surely, this is the blindest spot of all.

#### THE AUTHOR

Mr. Warnett Kennedy is an architect and planning consultant in Vancouver, British Columbia.



last year, and this may be increased to \$240,000 per year when the last of the units is completed.

In Halifax, this increased tax revenue would be offset to some extent by the City's 25% share of the subsidy, if, as is possible, a subsidy should be required. But experience in other cities has showed that the net return to the city coffers is still higher than the original taxes from the area before it was redeveloped.

(3) **The City of Halifax as a whole would also benefit from utilizing this valuable land adjacent to the Commons for high density residential purposes.** As the population of Halifax continues to increase, good residential land in Halifax becomes more and more scarce. Here is an area which the City can economically utilize for high density housing because the school, recreational, sewer, fire and other services are already largely provided. These major items are much less costly in a housing project in a "redeveloped" area than in a "new" area.

(4) **Experience elsewhere demonstrates that this type of housing project also has a beneficial effect on other areas in the same district.** This is felt in terms of trade and commerce and is proved by increased values of land and buildings. This, in turn, provides a higher tax base for the City.

(5) **Considerable extra employment and general business stimulus would result from the construction of the proposed project.** In order to accommodate the fifteen hundred people in the seven blocks, and possibly some additional families as well, it requires construction of dwellings equivalent to those needed to house an

entire small town. This business activity is important to Halifax economically, especially in the Winter season. It also carries with it increased tax revenues for all three levels of government.

(6) **Where will the money be found for Halifax's share in this scheme? This is a capital investment. The money is eventually all paid back to the City through the rents collected.** Indeed, it would seem that this is a more desirable type of capital expenditure than most. Not only is the capital repaid, but the amount to be paid in the area will be at least doubled.

(7) **Federal policy makes available to the City of Halifax seventy-five per cent of the capital cost of such a project; the Federal Government will also pay 50 per cent of the cost of acquiring and clearing the land.** Halifax taxpayers are helping through Federal taxes to finance similar housing projects in other Canadian Provinces. Can we afford to reject the benefits of this Federal financing for our own City? That is the same principle as if we were contributing to the general Federal revenue that pays for Old Age Pensions and Family Allowances, but declining them for our own community.

**Can Halifax afford not to take advantage of this National Housing Policy?** This policy makes decent housing possible for many of our families who must otherwise continue to live in shocking conditions. Surely, in view of all these factors, this is a reasonable investment for the City of Halifax to make at this time — an investment that is clearly in the interest of the City as a whole, as well as of the citizens directly involved.

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## A Look at Our Neighbours

### How the State of New York Assists Local Planning

New York State's Department of Commerce has a Bureau of Planning whose services are available on request to communities seeking advice on the establishment of planning and zoning boards, in development of planning programs and in the preparation of zoning ordinances. The Bureau does not do any of the planning or zoning work for the municipalities.

Its publications are excellently prepared for the needs of both lay and professional citizens. While some of the material is not applicable in Canadian jurisdictions on account of important differences in legislation, the pamphlets are models well worth our consideration.

#### A Textbook on Planning

It would be fortunate, for example, if each of our Canadian Provinces had such a pamphlet as New York's *Local Planning and Zoning*, which contains models of planning and zoning laws for villages, towns, cities, counties and regions.

Likewise, the *Control of Land Subdivision* is a handbook for everyone concerned with neighbourhood planning. Besides explaining New York procedures governing subdivisions, this booklet presents excellent illustrations of good and bad subdivision, with comparative economic data.

Another handbook is *Zoning in New York State*, containing detailed instructions on the preparation of zoning ordinances. In the introduction to this guide, there is an emphatic warning that zoning is only a part of the larger task of planning. It urges municipalities not to "hash over" the zoning ordinance of some other municipality but to study its own situation and to keep clearly in mind the necessity of having a master plan.

Other publications relating to community development are *Solving Parking Problems — A Guide to Community Action* and *Shopping Center Development*.

Copies of the New York booklets may be obtained from the New York State Department of Commerce, 112 State Street, Albany 7, N.Y.

#### Proposed Roadside Protection Law

A bill introduced in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in August 1955 (House Bill 1758) provides for creation of a State Roadside Zoning Commission. Such a Commission, appointed by the Governor, would be composed of the Secretary of Highways, Agriculture, Forests and Waters, and Commerce, the Executive Director of the State Planning Board and five other persons, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



**The Community Planning Association of Canada**  
**announces**  
**THE 1956 NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE**  
**at the Chateau Laurier**  
**Ottawa, October 29, 30 and 31, 1956**

Some of the subjects to be considered:

Urban Redevelopment in Canada:  
 Legislation; Financing; the Role of  
 Public and Private Investment  
 Planning the Location of Industry  
 Agricultural versus Industrial and  
 Residential Uses of Land

Education for Planning in Canada  
 Provincial Responsibilities in  
 Urban Planning  
 How Do Small Towns Plan?  
 Shopping Centres, Schools and Churches in  
 Neighbourhood Planning  
 Planning in the National Capital Region  
 (with field trips)

We estimate a large attendance — even larger than the Canadian attendance at the ASPO-CPAC Conference in Montreal in 1955. Hotel rooms and other lodgings in Ottawa are not plentiful. We shall therefore send room reservation forms to all our members about March 1st, which we will ask you to fill out and return immediately.

With this conference the CPAC will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary.

CPAC National Office,  
 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa.

**Footnote on the 1957 Conference  
 Vancouver**

In keeping with its long-term planning outlook and recognizing that public interest in urban development is mounting rapidly, the Community Planning Association of Canada is already making arrangements for its National Planning Conference of 1957, which will be held in Vancouver, B.C. in the early autumn of that year.

**OTHER REMINDERS**

**Proceedings of the ASPO-CPAC Conference,** Montreal, September 1955, will be available in the spring. Orders must be placed at once. Copies are \$4.00 each.

Copies of the Minutes of the 9th Annual Meeting of CPAC are available to members.

**“Let Us Make Our Cities Efficient”**

The October Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Copies are available, in English or French, at CPAC or through any branch of the Bank.

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 OF CANADA**

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If you are not a CPAC Member and you wish to receive the Community Planning News, the Community Planning Review and other Members' Publications, return this form to:

Name.....  
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COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,  
 77 MacLAREN STREET, OTTAWA 4, ONTARIO,  
 enclosing \$3.00 at par in Ottawa for Active Membership  
 for 12 months from date. Sustaining membership is \$25.00.



*Many of CPAC's members will welcome more frequent news of the national organization which, after a long history—broken by depression and war—is now playing a vigorous part in the development of standards for the professional practice of planning in Canada.*

## THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The Town Planning Institute of Canada held its annual general meeting in conjunction with a two-day conference in Ottawa on November 18th and 19th. Installed as President was Professor Anthony Patrick Cawthra Adamson (succeeding E. G. Faludi). The new Secretary is Hugh Lemon (succeeding R. Norman Dryden). Vice-Presidents are P. A. Deacon and Burroughs Pelletier. The other members of the incoming Council are A. H. Armstrong, C. E. Campeau, R. N. Dryden, E. G. Faludi, Edouard Fiset, Leonard Gertler, S. H. Pickett, D. J. Reddington, D. F. Taylor, J. A. Walker and Murray Zides.

The Institute's new Council has held four meetings, and has committees at work in Edmonton, Ottawa and Toronto. The membership consists of nearly 200 practitioners and students who live in nine Provinces. Regional Chapters are being formed in Central Ontario, the Ottawa Valley, Edmonton and British Columbia. These Chapters may one day form the nuclei of professional licensing bodies. A Newsletter is published by the Institute in Toronto, to which correspondents across the country contribute.

In view of the recent rise in prominence of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, it surprises some to learn that the Institute was founded a third of a century ago. Canadian governments had retained consultants from abroad to prepare plans for a number of cities (including at least two for the national capital) before World War I.

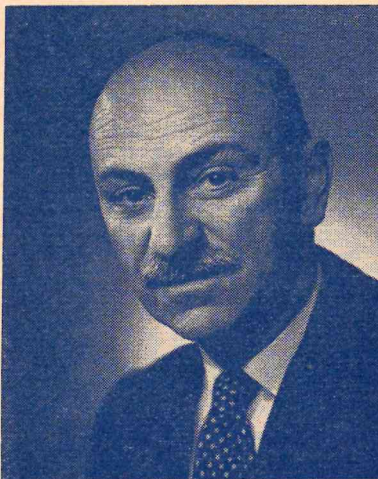
Rapid urbanization led to the appointment of Thomas Adams as Town Planning Adviser in the federal Department of the Interior, and to the adoption of several provincial planning Acts in the years just after 1918. Before long, steps were taken to organize those professionally engaged and the Institute received Letters Patent in 1923. It published a Journal and formed local chapters in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The depression lulled the Institute's activities, but a few faithful members (notably the late John M. Kitchen) kept it in existence with an eye to its renewed usefulness.

Between 1948 and 1952 the Institute was re-vivified and adapted in structure for a new role in the development of Canada. The variety of topics discussed at its 1955 Meetings, the attendance of members from eight provinces, and the presence of distinguished guests (including the President of the American Institute of Planners) go to show that the faith of twenty years ago in the Institute's future was not misplaced.

### President: A. P. C. Adamson

Anthony P. C. Adamson of Port Credit, Ontario, was born in Toronto and spent his youth in England attending Wellington Military School in Berkshire. He studied architecture at Cambridge (Jesus College) and London University.

(See next page)



John Steele

A. P. C. Adamson



G. W. Powley

E. G. Faludi



Hugh Lemon



Returning to Toronto in 1929, Mr. Adamson worked first in an architect's office and later on his own, until he contracted a near-fatal case of tuberculosis in 1936. He spent the next seven years in hospitals, chiefly in Colorado and Oregon. In 1943, after his recovery, he joined the Faculty of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture. The next year, he and Dr. E. G. Faludi formed their own firm of town planning consultants.

Mr. Adamson left this firm in 1949 and is presently on the staff of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture.

Local politics beckoned him in 1949. He was a Councillor in Toronto Township from 1949 to 1951, and Reeve in 1953 and 1954. During 1952 he toured Europe on a United Nations fellowship to study municipal government and administrative planning in the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

This year Mr. Adamson was elected Chairman of the newly-formed Public Utilities Commission of Toronto Township. He is also President of the Children's Aid Society of Peel County.

#### **Past-President: E. G. Faludi**

Educated in Italy as an Architect, Engineer and Town Planner, Dr. Faludi assisted in the design of new towns and redevelopment projects for a number of cities.

In the late 1930's, Dr. Faludi became interested in English planning and housing research and spent some time in Britain. Dr. Faludi was sent to Canada in 1940

and has remained here. His first assignment was as guest lecturer on housing at the University of Toronto.

In 1942, Dr. Faludi became a member of the Advisory Technical Committee for preparation of a Master Plan for Metropolitan Toronto. Since then, he has been responsible for the preparation of master plans for twenty-seven municipalities in Canada. He has designed the new Town of Terrace Bay, Thorncrest Village, New Chip-pawa, New Georgetown and a number of residential communities.

Dr. Faludi is the immediate Past President of the Town Planning Institute of Canada and is President and Managing Director of *Town Planning Consultants Limited*.

#### **Secretary: Hugh Lemon**

Hugh Lemon of Port Credit, Ontario, was born in Hamilton and after graduation from Secondary School worked with a firm of Land Surveyors and Consulting Engineers in the same City.

In 1949 he joined the staff of the City Planning Department in Hamilton and in 1950 was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the newly-formed Hamilton Wentworth Planning Board. He served this Board as Chief Planner and Secretary-Treasurer until 1955 when he took his present position with the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto in charge of their Community Planning Department.

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### **Extracts from the President's (Dr. E. G. Faludi's) address to the Third Annual Meeting of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, Ottawa, November 18, 1955**

Over 800 persons in Canada are employed by public authorities and private enterprise in one or more aspects of physical planning: in the arrangement of land uses and land occupancy, and the regulations therefor.

\* \* \*

Only 50% of the positions advertised can be filled by qualified planners. The need for trained planners is growing every day. Unfortunately, the universities do not provide a sufficient number.

\* \* \*

Our way of living is centred around motor transportation, which has become the symbol of our social life and economic standards. Automobile transportation is today the most powerful tool for either distributing or concentrating population. Currently it does both. Since the advent of the automobile, our efforts have been focussed on providing facilities for motor cars.

We have done little to emphasize the advantages of urban life. To accomplish some improvement in this field, we must devise a fundamental change in the city's whole pattern.

\* \* \*

We should finally come to a conclusion that in Canada a high density city is obsolete. We should not further the city of ants or human warehouses.

The frantic effort to crowd central areas in our cities may ultimately end in strangling it completely. Most of the major cities in Canada have already crowded the downtown area with tall office buildings.

"Urban renewal" is a further excuse to continue this process.

Instead of correcting the process and preventing the internal traffic flood at its origin, we wait till traffic reaches the flood crest and then we build grade separated new roads. The result is that the wider these roads, the more traffic flows in to use them.

We may say that many of the new plans dealing with congestion are based on the assumption that it is a matter of traffic engineering and not comprehensive metropolitan or regional planning.

We should make the city liveable again. To this end, we must reduce traffic to manageable dimensions. We should advocate legislation which will make it possible to create a new metropolitan and regional pattern in which the pedestrian, the private car, the subway, the railroad and the public highway will be integrated, and none of them will have a dominating role. All will be planned in relation to each other.

We should introduce a kind of planning which does not stop at the limits of the metropolitan zone or the legal limits of a municipality.

Today we have a new scale of distances which is beyond the planning capacity of Highway Engineers. We need long range planning which will provide benefits for urban living instead of encouraging dissatisfied people to shift and flee from the city.

We must confess that we have all contributed to a planned chaos in our cities which has been caused by



private greed and public miscalculation. We have not planned our cities adequately for motor transportation.

\* \* \*

The contemporary planning process is a combination of art, science and design. The translation of a plan into three dimensions gives us the urban expression.

In reality our cities are ugly, congested and unfunctional because we neglected the visual aspects. However, we should not become overzealous and try to create monuments to planners or architects merely to please the eye.

Our zoning by-laws and court decisions are extremely narrow, unimaginative, and in many cases obsolete. This is due not only to judges fearful of the liberal use of legal power, but also to the reformers who established the idea of zoning in our municipalities.

These originators, like so many other reformers, as they grew older, came to regard their early triumphs as the last and final word. They were the authorities, and wisdom was going to die with them. In the end they became more conservative than the original skeptics, blocked progress and established dogmatic rules and interpretations that were out of date.

Unfortunately, this is often the pattern of reform.

May I in conclusion summarize briefly some of the main points which I have raised.

- (1) The profession is gaining wider recognition both by government authorities and by the public. There is now a greater demand for qualified planners than can be met by the graduates of existing planning courses. This reflects the need for greater training opportunities at our universities.
- (2) Not only do we need to increase the number of qualified planners, but to establish a recognized code of professional conduct.
- (3) Many problems still confront the planner. We need a philosophy for a new way of living. We need new legislation to make possible the implementation of realistic ideals.

These and others must be met by planners who have a broad outlook and a well founded philosophy. It is with such men of vision that the future of planning lies.

## Canada's Need for Land Use Surveys

A Brief to the Royal Commission

"Both government and private enterprise would be greatly assisted in developing Canada's natural resources, if in addition to resources surveys and maps, land use surveys and maps were also available."

This is the theme of a brief submitted by The Photographic Survey Corporation, Limited to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

The preparation of a "resources inventory" is presently being carried out by government agencies, and land uses are recorded in the decennial census, in assessment roles and statistical reports; but these data are not commonly reduced to map form. When they are, they provide only a general picture and do not give sufficient detail to show the relation of use to capability. For example, soil maps of agricultural districts cover areas as small as 50 acres, while those relating to crop and livestock production are on a township or, at best, a census district basis.

In the summary of its brief, the Corporation recommends that the Government of Canada, through the appropriate departments and agencies:

- (1) arrange for the preparation of land use maps on a similar scale as the soils, forestry, geological and hydrographic maps now in existence, i.e. at scales from 1 inch to 1 mile to 1/250,000;
- (2) ensure that this be carried out by means of aerial survey methods;
- (3) encourage a policy of using land use surveys and maps as a means of assisting the development of Canada's natural resources, and in particular, as a means of ensuring that the best use is made of Canada's not unlimited land areas in the long term interest.

## Harvard University

There will be a "Conference on Urban Design and the Role of Planners, Architects and Landscape Architects in the Design and Development of Cities", on April 9 and 10, 1956 at Harvard University. Further information may be obtained from Dean Jose Sert, Harvard Graduate School of Design, Robinson Hall, Cambridge 38, Mass.

## CITY OF WINDSOR

requires

### CHIEF PLANNER

Qualifications: Degree in planning, plus at least three years' experience; or degree in architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, economics or sociology, plus at least four years' experience in planning or equivalent.

Salary: Will depend upon qualifications and experience.

Experience: It is desirable that applicants shall have had responsible planning experience in a city of a size comparable to Windsor (about 128,000).

Responsibilities: (1) organization of planning department; (2) revision of Master Plan; (3) studies in connection with a proposed housing redevelopment program; (4) in addition the successful applicant will be required to act as consultant for Windsor Planning Area Board, which embraces communities with a metropolitan population of 185,000.

Address applications to:

City Clerk, City of Windsor, City Hall, Windsor, Ontario.

## OPENING IN COMMUNITY PLANNING

The National Office of the Community Planning Association of Canada requires a general assistant for the Director for analytical and editorial work.

This position should appeal to a recent graduate of a planning course or to one who has had one to three years of practice in community planning and is looking forward to a career in that field.

Training in architectural design and in planning techniques is essential; and in view of the Association's immediate program, preference will be given to a young planner who also has a developed ability to deal with the economic factors in urban growth.

Salary: \$3800 to \$5000; starting salary dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Apply to the Director, C.P.A.C., 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.



# OPENINGS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING

## COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

### Positions Available

#### Two Planning Designers

Salary Range: \$3,820 - \$4,720

Duties: Design and preparation of plans of subdivision for large tracts of land for residential, industrial and commercial use and detailed site plans of single and building groups. Qualifications: Extensive working knowledge of planning and engineering survey methods; aerial photographic and contour map interpretation; surface and subsurface drainage; soils; sewage collection and water distribution systems; landscaping and architectural design. Drafting, perspective and free hand drawing ability required. Minimum of 5 years of progressively responsible experience as a qualified draftsman. Matriculation standing preferably with advanced courses in drafting and engineering.

#### 1 Draftsman Group 1

Salary Range: \$2,860 - \$3,820

Duties: Preparation of draft and final plans of subdivision from sketch plans prepared by planning designers. Qualifications: Minimum of 4 years experience in architectural or planning drafting. Freehand land sketching and perspective knowledge desired. Junior Matriculation standing preferred.

Address all applications to:

**Department of Planning and Development,  
c/o Mr. McMurtry, Personnel Assistant,  
454 University Avenue,  
Toronto, Ontario.**

## THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

requires

### Research Assistant, Town and Rural Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs

Duties: (1) To carry out research of a specialized nature for local authorities or District Planning Commissions in the preparation of general plans and official schemes. (2) To carry out provincial-wide programs of research on various aspects of the physical development of individual centres and regions. (3) Contact local authorities and advise them as to the best methods of planning to meet their particular problems. Education: Master's degree in Sociology, Geography, Architecture, Engineering, or Economics, with specialization in physical planning.

Experience: Nil, but applicants who have held positions on planning staffs will be given preference.

Salary: \$3,720 - \$4,740 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus which at the present time is approximately \$300 per annum.

Apply in person or in writing to:

**Director of Personnel, Room 107,  
Legislative Building, Edmonton.**

## LOWER MAINLAND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

requires

### Community Planner

Training or experience in urban planning desired.  
Salary \$360 - \$440

Apply:

**Director, Lower Mainland Regional Planning  
Board, 624 Columbia Street, New Westminster,  
B.C.**

## THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NANAIMO

requires

### Planning Official

Qualifications: Degree in Town Planning and responsible experience in Planning.

Salary: Approximately \$5,000 depending upon qualifications and experience.

Duties: It is proposed that a Planning Official be employed for a two-year period to formulate a comprehensive plan for the City and suburbs (total population 18,000) with the possibility of continued employment afterwards.

Address applications to:

**Secretary, City of Nanaimo Planning Commission,  
City Hall, Nanaimo, B.C.**

**Applications must be received by March 15, 1956.**

## TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

### Positions Available

#### Planner 1 (Design)

Salary Range: \$5,000 - \$5,500 per annum, depending on qualifications and training.

The Board requires a Planner who is capable of designing subdivisions to be submitted under the Ontario Planning Act, which requires a draft plan showing proposed lots, streets, ground formation, and other features. This Planner will also be required to work on site plans for shopping and other communal facilities, in addition to work on various large scale developments which will be taking place within the next few years. Further information can be obtained from the Town Planner.

It is desirable for applicant to have either an undergraduate training in planning or a training in engineering, surveying, or architecture, with an intelligent grounding in planning. Applications should be submitted, giving details of education, training, experience, personal data and names of two references.

#### Draftsman

Salary range: \$3,000 - \$3,900 per annum. Usual staff benefits include Group Insurance, Blue Cross and Pension Plan.

This Board is developing a physical planning section and requires a draftsman who will be able to supervise work of other draftsmen in due course. The work will include the development of special techniques for map presentation for the Board's ordinary work and public exhibitions. The Board assists its staff to take evening planning courses at the University of Toronto when these are held.

Address all applications to:

**H. S. Coblentz, Town Planner and Secretary-  
Treasurer, Box 430, Cooksville, Ontario**

## ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO SUBURBAN TORONTO

requires

### Planning Engineer

Qualifications: Degree in Planning, Architecture, Engineering or related field, plus at least one year Planning experience.

Responsibility: To direct subdivision program and carry out comprehensive planning studies.

Salary: Open

Apply

**C. G. Alhart, Director, Etobicoke Township  
Planning Board, 4953 Dundas Street West,  
Toronto 18, Ontario.**





**Mrs. Luffman**

On December 29th, 1955 Toronto lost one of her outstanding citizens through the death of Mrs. H. L. (Bessie) Luffman.

Mrs. Luffman, a former Council member of C.P.A.C., was best known through her interest in Regent Park and as a member of the Housing Authority and the Planning Board of Toronto.

She was one of a comparatively small group who, in the years from 1943 to 1948 through the Citizens' Housing and Planning Association, worked incessantly for better housing. She realized, as few did in those days, that the social costs and the dollar costs of substandard housing were as appalling as they were needless.

When, by a vote of the people, the City of Toronto was authorized, in co-operation with the senior governments, to embark on the first public housing project of its kind in Canada, Mrs. Luffman was an obvious choice to become a member of the Housing Authority created to develop and manage the project. She was determined that Regent Park should be a model project and devoted herself unstintingly and effectively in working for the efficiency of the project and the happiness of the tenants. She did a great deal in private conversations and public addresses to tell others about Regent Park and to stimulate a desire for similar projects elsewhere. As the only woman member of the City of Toronto Planning Board, Mrs. Luffman brought to the deliberations of that Board a wise philosophy, a broad experience and the great energies for which she was well known.

It would be impossible to recount all the worthwhile activities in which Bessie Luffman was engaged. She was a tower of strength to many organizations and a leader in civic improvement. Although she is gone, her influence and her achievements will remain as an inspiring example of dedication and selfless devotion.

W. HAROLD CLARK

### **Course in Community Planning Law, Practice and Administration**

The University of Toronto Extension Course, which began with Professor Gordon Stephenson's lecture on January 18th, has 260 students, more than half of whom are professional or semi-professional people. Many of the enrollees are municipal government officials or business people directly concerned with the use of land and its development.

The lecturers are: Professor J. B. Milner of the Faculty of Law; Professor Anthony Adamson of the School of Architecture and Professor Gordon Stephenson, Head of the School of Architecture's Division of Town and Regional Planning.

## **COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS 1955**

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### **Our By-laws, As Amended**

Members are advised to keep for future use the up-to-date By-laws of the Association printed in this issue. Two changes were made at the last Annual General Meeting. One of these is a change in the first paragraph of Article VII affecting the method of electing officers. The other change is in the addition of one sentence to Article XII providing that "each Division shall elect its Executive Members and its National Councillors at its Annual Meeting and shall notify the Secretary Treasurer of such elections by July 15th".



# By-Laws of the Community Planning Association of Canada

As amended and approved under date of November 9, 1955

## I OBJECT

The object of the Association shall be to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada.

## II HEAD OFFICE

The Association shall have its head office in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

## III MEMBERS

The Association shall consist of the following:

- (a) Honorary Members: Persons who have made distinguished contributions in the field of planning, elected by the Council to permanent non-paying membership.
- (b) Sustaining Members: Corporations, societies or other bodies or groups who have been elected to Sustaining Membership in the Association and have paid the annual Sustaining subscription of \$25.00.
- (c) Life Members: Persons who have been elected to membership in the Association and have paid such life membership fee as may be determined by the Council from time to time.
- (d) Active Members: Persons who have been elected to membership in the Association and have paid the annual fee of \$3.00.

## IV ADMISSION AND WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS

The Council may by resolution authorize the Executive Committee and designated officers of the Association or of Divisions or Branches to receive on behalf of the Association applications for Membership and fees, but the Executive Committee may reject any application and return the fee.

## V FEES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Association may accept donations, subject to review by the Council.

## VI COUNCIL

The Council of the Association shall consist of not more than twenty-one Active Members and shall perform all the functions of a Board of Directors; one Councillor shall be appointed annually by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and shall serve for a term of one year; two Councillors shall be elected annually by each Provincial Division established in accordance with Article XII of these By-laws, and each such Councillor shall hold office from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Association next following his election until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Association next following his assumption of office, or until his successor shall have been elected or appointed whichever shall later occur. The names of the Councillors elected by each Provincial Division of the Association shall be reported in writing to the Secretary Treasurer not less than sixty days prior to the Annual General Meeting of the Association. In the event of the failure of any Provincial Division of the Association so to inform the Secretary Treasurer before the said date, Councillors shall be elected to fill the said vacancies at the Annual

General Meeting in accordance with the procedure set out in the next sentence. There shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting a number of Councillors equal to the number of Divisions then established in accordance with Article XII, or such as bring the total membership of the Council to twenty-one, whichever shall be the lesser number. Councillors elected at an Annual General Meeting of the Association shall hold office from the conclusion of that Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting next following it or until their successors shall have been elected or appointed whichever shall later occur.

The Council shall appoint a Nominating Committee whose function shall be to prepare in advance of each Annual General Meeting a list of names of Active Members willing to serve as Councillors if elected at such Annual General Meeting and sufficient nominations shall be made so that there shall be at least one member nominated for each vacancy in the Council to be filled at such Annual General Meeting. Nominations may also be made at the Annual General Meeting by any two Members in good standing.

In the event that a vacancy occurs in the Council at a time other than an Annual Meeting, the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the Provincial Division in the case where the representative of such Provincial Division is unable to complete his term of office on the Council, or the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the Council in the case where the Councillor unable to complete his term of office on the Council was elected by the membership at large. In any case a Councillor appointed to fill such vacancy in the Council shall hold office in the Council only for the unexpired term which would normally have been served in the Council by the Councillor he replaces. Any Councillor may resign from his office by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary Treasurer.

## VII OFFICERS

The incoming Council shall annually, beginning in 1956, immediately after the Annual General Meeting, elect from among its own number:

- A President of the Association
- Two Vice-Presidents of the Association
- A Chairman of the Executive Committee, who may or may not be the President
- Two additional Councillors, or three if President is elected Chairman of Executive.

All the foregoing with the Immediate Past-President ex-officio, shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the business of the Association in accordance with the decisions of the membership at large and of the Council.

The Council shall appoint a Secretary Treasurer who may be a member of the Council. The Secretary Treasurer may be paid an annual honorarium to be fixed by the Council. The Council may employ such other persons as may be required to carry out the work of the Association. Any officer may resign from his office and the Council shall then appoint an officer to serve in his place.



## VIII MANAGEMENT

(a) The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Council. The President or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at General Meetings of the Association. The Chairman of the Executive Committee or in his absence another member of the Executive Committee designated by the Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee. The Chairman shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

(b) The Council may appoint an Executive Director whose duty it shall be to manage the affairs of the Association subject to the direction of the Council and the Executive Committee and who shall attend all meetings of the Association, Council and Executive Committee.

(c) The Secretary Treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee and shall attend to the collection of fees and other monies due to the Association and shall certify as to the accuracy of all bills and vouchers presented for payment, and shall prepare for presentation to the Annual Meeting an audited financial statement of the affairs of the Association for the preceding year. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to send out all notices of meeting and generally to carry out the instructions of the Council and the Executive Committee. The Secretary Treasurer shall have custody of the seal of the Association and certify all documents required to be certified thereunder. In the absence of the Secretary Treasurer the President shall appoint a substitute.

## IX AUDITOR

There shall be appointed at each Annual General Meeting an Auditor who shall be a Chartered Accountant.

## X GENERAL MEETINGS

The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall begin on the first convenient day as fixed by the Council following the first day of September but not later than the last day of October, and notice thereof shall be mailed to Members at least thirty days before the date so fixed. The said notice of an Annual General Meeting shall contain the names of the Councillors elected by Provincial Divisions to take office at the Annual General Meeting as provided in Article VI of these By-laws, and of Members nominated in advance for election at that Annual General Meeting as also provided in the said Article. Each Honorary, Active and Sustaining Member in good standing will have one vote. Each member may designate a person by proxy deposited with the Secretary Treasurer two days prior to the Annual Meeting or Special General Meeting, such person to vote on his behalf at such Meeting. Thirty-one persons qualified to vote may form a quorum. A special General Meeting shall be called by the President on the written request of ten members, notice of such meeting to be sent within ten days of the receipt of such request, and the meeting to be held not later than 30 days nor earlier than 20 days after notice of such Special General Meeting has been mailed to all Members. Such notice shall contain a statement of all the business to be transacted at such meeting.

## XI COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Council shall meet on such dates as it may decide or at the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The agenda of the business to be transacted shall accompany each notice of a Council Meeting. Members of the Council not able to attend the meeting may transmit to the Secretary Treasurer their views on the matters to be taken up, and such views shall be given due consideration by the Council. Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

The Association may provide financial assistance to members of the Council to defray expenses incurred by them in attending meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee.

## XII PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

A Provincial Division may be formed in any Province in Canada, and such Provincial Division may form such Branches in the Province as may be desired. Immediately after organization each Provincial Division shall submit to the Council of the Association a copy of the proposed By-laws of the Division and such Provincial Division shall not be considered duly established until such By-laws have been approved by the Executive Committee. Amendments and new By-laws of any Provincial Division shall be dealt with in the same way. The By-laws of any Provincial Division shall provide that the Annual Meeting of such Division shall take place not later than the last day of June of each year. Each Division shall elect its Executive Members and its National Councillors at its Annual Meeting and shall notify the Secretary Treasurer of such elections by July 15th.

The Association may provide assistance, financial or otherwise, to any Provincial Division to facilitate the organization and maintenance of such Division.

## XIII AMENDMENTS

Proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws of the Association shall be submitted in writing, signed by three Members, to the Secretary Treasurer sixty days before the date of an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Association. The text of proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws shall be mailed to all members, together with such comment or recommendation as Council or the Executive Committee may make with respect to them, not less than thirty days prior to such Annual or Special General Meeting. An affirmative majority vote of the Members present or represented by proxy vote shall be necessary for the adoption of any such amendment. Such amendments shall not be in force or acted upon until the approval of the Secretary of State of Canada has been obtained.





# COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

## National Council 1955-56

<i>President</i> . . . .	Sir Brian Dunfield (St. John's)
<i>Vice-Presidents</i> . .	C.-É. Campeau (Montreal) Albert Rose (Toronto)
<i>Executive Councillors</i>	H. S. M. Carver (Ottawa) P. A. Deacon (Toronto) John I. McVittie (Halifax) Eric W. Thrift (Winnipeg)
<i>Councillors</i> . . . .	Gordon R. Arnott (Regina) Eric Cook (St. John's) Miss Jean Downing (Regina) J. P. Dumaresq (Halifax) Leonard Gertler (Edmonton) C. E. Joslyn (Winnipeg) W. T. Lane (Vancouver) Miss M. Louise Lynch (Saint John) Frank MacKinnon (Charlottetown) Henry Moyse (Summerside) G. R. Robins (Lethbridge) P. R. U. Stratton (Vancouver) Denis Tremblay (Sherbrooke) E. A. Willis (Moncton)

## Chairmen and Secretaries of Divisions

### Newfoundland

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	Sir Brian Dunfield, Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court, St. John's.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	Mrs. Madeline Pinsent, Law Library, Court House, Duckworth Street, St. John's.

### Prince Edward Island

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	Dr. Henry Moyse, P.O. Box 142, Summerside.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	J. C. Mountain, Summerside.

### Nova Scotia

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	Professor Graham Murray, Dalhousie Law School, Halifax
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	Miss Joyce Carney, (Atlantic Regional Secretary), 2 Prince Street, Halifax.

### New Brunswick

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	E. A. Willis, 96 Coronation Drive, Moncton.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	A. L. Gorbell, Town Planning Commission, City Hall, Moncton.



### Quebec

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	C.-É. Campeau, Director, City Planning Department, City Hall, Montreal
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	Georges-F. Séguin, C.P. 131 Place d'Armes, Montreal 1.

### Ontario

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	Dr. Albert Rose, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	W. A. Dempsey, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto.

### Manitoba

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	L. E. Ostrander, 304 Union Station, Winnipeg.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	C. F. Greene, 223 Curry Building, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	Miss Jean Downing, 4 Westminster Court, Regina.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	Mrs. I. C. Fawcett, Box 73, Regina.

### Alberta

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	D. T. Goodwin, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, 207 Empire Building, Edmonton.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	Mrs. J. L. Blench, 14019 - 122B Avenue, Edmonton.

### British Columbia

<i>Chairman</i> . . . .	W. T. Lane, 312 - 751 Granville Street, Vancouver 2.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . .	T. McDonald, 1205 - 736 Granville Street, Vancouver.



## Book Briefs

**Why Families Move.** A study in the social psychology of urban residential mobility, by Peter H. Rossi. The Free Press, 1005 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago 13, Illinois. \$4.00.

Each year one out of every five Americans changes his place of residence. This 184-page book, with appendices, shows how these moves affect the social structure of wealthier and poorer neighbourhoods, how they reduce the chances of the occurrence of "neighbouring" among residents and weaken community life. It concludes that the major factor producing shifts is the lack of adequate space within the old dwellings. In its turn lack of space is created by the shifts in family size and needs accompanying the family life-cycle. The book documents the overall thesis that residential mobility is the mechanism whereby family needs and housing are brought into adjustment with each other.

**Problems of Housing of Social Interest.** Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the study of the Low Cost Housing Problem of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Pan American Union, Washington D.C. 1954, 156 pages.

Presents Latin American housing problems and the continent-wide efforts to improve housing conditions of the people and to assist in drafting the tenets for joint action on the part of the Member States.

**American Planning and Civic Annual.** American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Includes addresses delivered at the Golden Anniversary Citizens' Planning Conference held in May 1954 and several addresses delivered at the 34th Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks held in September 1954.

**The Metropolis in Modern Life.** Columbia University Bicentennial Conference Series. Doubleday Publishers, 105 Bond Street, Toronto, 380 pages. \$6.75.

Report of the first conference of a series of five which focused attention upon the problems of modern city life. Since the metropolis seems to be a permanent feature of contemporary civilization, the conference considered the problem of how to enhance its advantages and minimize its disadvantages. Papers from Great Britain, France, Denmark and the United States are included.

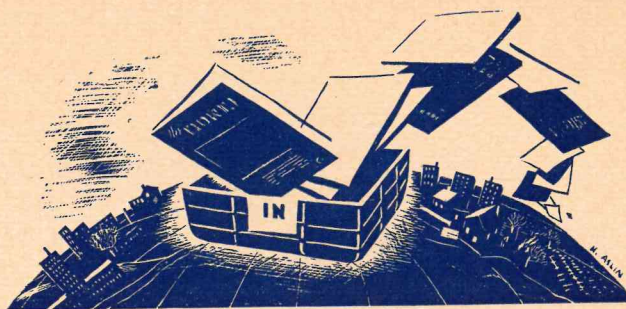
**Studying Your Community,** by Roland L. Warren. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 362 pages. \$3.00.

A working manual for laymen and for those engaged in some branch of community service who are interested in learning more about their own community. Fifteen chapters explore recreation, housing, welfare and many other subjects.

**Region Building,** by James Dahir. Harper & Brothers, New York, 174 pages with bibliography. \$3.75.

Community development lessons from the Tennessee Valley. Study of specific communities to discover the measures taken to stimulate local action and the consequence in terms of economic and social development in a wide variety of towns and villages. The author deals frankly with the shortcomings as well as successes of the Tennessee Valley Authority and concludes with a consideration of how the same methods of planning can be applied to other regions.

**Sewage: A New Concept of Treatment for the Small Community—at Less Cost.** A pamphlet available for \$1 from the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Pennsylvania Economy League at 1321 Arch Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. It states that "this new process, developed during and since World War II and originally for military use, is now being adopted on a progressively broader scale by communities with populations mainly under 10,000, but in some instances up to 40,000". A strong case is made for the pre-installation of public sewer facilities by developers in new subdivisions. But developers are urged to have this done as a means of getting more and smaller lots approved!



**The Urban Development in South Central Ontario,** by Dr. J. Spelt. Van Gorcum & Co., Assen, The Netherlands. \$5.00.

A detailed historical analysis of the growth of cities and towns in the region which came to be dominated by Metropolitan Toronto. Attention is drawn throughout the book to the part played in this growth by deliberate human planning, and it ends on the thought that "still another deliberate act of man will be needed . . . to reach a balanced urban pattern in the region. Only a regional plan, focused on a controlled growth of Toronto, with an accompanying development of satellite towns and a general program of decentralization . . . will lead to the most desirable climax settlement of the region."

## Special Mention

**Building for Senior Citizens.** Some facts and figures to assist those interested in building low rental housing for senior citizens. Compiled by Vancouver Housing Association, 616 Province Building, Vancouver 3, B.C. January 1956.

**Planning Bibliography.** Supplement to ONTARIO PLANNING, January, 1956, Ontario Department of Planning and Development, 454 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

**Outrage,** a special number of THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW (June 1955). A bomb dropped upon Britain by a 25-year old ex-RAF pilot, Ian Nairn.

**Urban Transportation, 1982: Science Fiction for Planners,** by Perry L. Norton. JOUR. AMER. INST. OF PLANNERS, 34 Brattle Street, Cambridge 38, Mass., Winter 1955. \$1.

**A State Office of Planning for California.** Report of the subcommittee on County and Community Planning, Assembly of the State of California, Sacramento, April 1955.

"This report (1) reviews the work and findings of the subcommittee to determine the need for the creation of a State Office of Planning; (2) examines California's past efforts in planning at the state level and the reasons for failure; (3) presents evidence of support at all major levels of local government for a state planning office; (4) submits legislation for the creation of a State Office of Planning."

Lectures given at **Orientation Course in Community Planning,** held at the University of British Columbia, in co-operation with the CPAC, March 28-April 2, 1955. Inquire CPAC, B.C. Division, 1205-736 Granville Street, Vancouver.

**Rural Roads and Local Government.** Report No. 4 of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, 1955. Queen's Printer, Regina, Sask., \$1.00.

(Also available from the Queen's Printer, Regina, at \$1.00 each: **History of Rural Local Government in Saskatchewan. Rural Local Government in Alberta. Alternative Forms of Local Government.**)

Brief prepared by the Planning Board, Heads of Departments, and Officials of the Municipality of **Metropolitan Toronto,** presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, by Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Chairman of the Council, Jan. 23, 1956.

A Submission to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects presented by His Worship Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., January 1956. **City of Toronto Planning Board.**



**Recent Publications of the Urban Land Institute  
1737 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.**

**Redevelopment for Industrial Use.** Tech. Bull. No. 25. \$3.00. An exploration of the potentialities and problems involved in using land cleared for industrial and related uses. Urban development to accomplish two purposes: (1) clear away slums, and (2) help to meet the shortage in good industrial land now hampering the development of many cities.

**Crowded Streets.** Tech. Bull. No. 26. \$4.00. In 1954, the Urban Land Institute conducted a nation-wide contest to evoke ways of encouraging use of public transportation. Here are presented the eight essays which received awards.

**Utilities and Facilities for New Residential Development.** A survey of municipal policy. Tech. Bull. No. 27. \$3.00. Having issued a bulletin on *Who Pays for Street and Utility Installations in New Residential Areas?* in 1950, the Institute now takes inventory of the situation 5 years later. Since 1950, according to the study, the suburbs have been growing four times as fast as the country as a whole. For these now outlying residential areas, streets have to be graded and paved; water supply mains have to be laid; sewers and sewage disposal plants have to be installed; schools and recreational facilities have to be built. Such facilities have to be designed and engineered — and financed!

**Winnipeg Reports**

Submission presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects by the **Downtown Association of Winnipeg.** November 1955.

**A Low Cost Housing Study for Winnipeg.** Interim report prepared by the Planning Research Centre, School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

**Report. Housing Survey of Central Area of Winnipeg.** City of Winnipeg. Emergency Housing Department. August 10, 1955.

**"COMPANY TOWNS"**

**Single Enterprise Communities in Canada.** A Report prepared for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation by the Institute of Local Government of Queen's University in 1953. Published by C.M.H.C., Ottawa.

The value of this 312-page volume is out of all proportion to the brief mention it receives here. It is an immensely informative report prepared for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation by the Institute of Local Government of Queen's University in 1953. The subjects covered include the selection and designing of townsites, town administration, local government, legislation, town planning, company housing, the store, recreation, community institutions, company protective services and social problems.

The "company town" is such an important Canadian phenomenon — and so full of perplexing problems for the companies as well as the inhabitants — that this careful study will have many eager readers for years to come.

Few of those who have studied the problem to date will have any quarrel with the opening quotation from Harlan Paul Douglass:

*America is almost without an example of a recent little town combining good plan with democracy. These model places were created by corporations or promoters, not by the collective intelligence and ideals of the people of communities. They do not often combine private ownership and enterprise with civic unity and beauty. Any physical plan, however excellent, cannot have great community significance until it is really a democratic achievement.*

Without advising anyone to skip this valuable volume, it is only fair to mention that an excellent article-length statement on this same inquiry was written for the **COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW**, Volume IV (1954) by Harry W. Walker, who did the field work.

E.B.

**CPAC Literature**

Members or other readers may receive a list of CPAC publications by writing to the National Office.

New members may not know that a wealth of material on problems of planning in Canada is available in the special 116-page 1954 volume of the **REVIEW**. The price is \$2.

That volume deals concretely with the nature of town and regional planning — planning administration, metropolitan planning, regional planning, planning developments in our large urban areas, "company towns", and planning education — almost all of the material relating directly to Canadian experience.

An index of 1955 **REVIEW** articles is printed in the December issue. Copies of 1955 quarterly numbers cost 50 cents each.

Send orders to CPAC, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

**Engineers: Say It Isn't So!**

A 72-page report on training programs for engineers has been issued jointly by the (U.S.) Professional Engineers Conference Board for Industry and the National Society of Professional Engineers. Based upon field investigations and upon questionnaires sent to more than 500 leading concerns employing engineers, the report gives industry high marks for providing technical training for its engineers.

But "when it comes to acceptance of his social responsibilities," the report states, "the engineer is a long way behind his professional brothers in medicine and law."

"This is partly due," the report continues, "to the fact that he does not, as a rule, have the financial incentives for 'mixing'. Secure in his salaried job, he has no economic need to stir about as have the doctor and the lawyer who are in business for themselves. So he tends to stay within himself and his technical interests, to the detriment not only of his own fulfillment but also, in some measure, to that of the company which employs him."

**POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

**University of North Carolina**

University of North Carolina has assistantships and scholarships available in city and regional Planning for the 1956-57 academic year.

(1) The Department of City and Regional Planning offers assistantships with stipends of \$810. Applications should be submitted by April 1st. (Additional assistantships may be available at a later date.)

(2) The Institute for Research in Social Science offers assistantships beginning at \$1,350. Applications should be submitted by March 1st. Assistantship appointees under (1) and (2) above pay staff tuition and fees totaling \$120 a semester.

(3) The Graduate School offers special scholarships for first year graduate students, with distinguished undergraduate records, in all departments at \$1,000 plus tuition.

**Applications should be submitted by March 1.**

For further information write to the Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

**LANDSCAPING IN CANADA**

The March issue of our sister journal, **THE REVIEW**, will contain special articles on landscaping in relation to community planning in Canada.



# NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

## La section régionale de la Capitale Nationale de l'A.C.U.

Reproduit du **Droit**, Ottawa

La section régionale de la capitale nationale a élu M. Raymond Brunet, l'ancien maire de Hull, à sa présidence d'honneur et a adopté un programme d'ensemble pour 1956.

En acceptant l'honneur, M. Brunet déclare qu'il y a beaucoup de planifications et de développement à accomplir du côté québécois de l'Outaouais. L'Outaouais, dont la beauté majestueuse avait inspiré tous les découvreurs et historiens depuis Samuel de Champlain, est devenu, depuis les Chaudières jusqu'au lac des Deux-Montagnes, le "plus distingué de nos égouts à ciel ouvert".

La réunion avait lieu à la "Construction House". A juger de l'ardeur des délibérations et de l'affluence des apôtres en urbanisme, la nouvelle succursale de la région de la Capitale nationale est engagée sur la voie du progrès. Elle se propose surtout d'éveiller l'opinion publique à l'appui de l'aménagement et de l'embellissement des villes d'Ottawa, Hull, Eastview et de toute la région métropolitaine.

(Voir page deux)



Newton Associates

Raymond Brunet

## *Community Planning* NEWS

(See verso)

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